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MAGI # 0437952404

U.S. Department of Interior
Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
Washington D.C. 20243

B-3795

THE U.S.D.I.C. PRESERVATION CERTIFICATION

APPLICATION - PART 1

(Pursuant to the Tax Reform Act of 1976)

INSTRUCTIONS: You are required to read the instructions carefully before completing application. No Certification may be made unless a completed application form has been received by the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation in dark ink to complete the application form. If additional space is needed to complete Part 1, use the reverse side or a separate plain sheet of paper clearly indicating the owner's name and mailing address. Part 1 of this application may be completed and sent to the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer at any time during the year, and may be sent separately or with Part 2.

PART 1 EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE**1. NAME OF PROPERTY**

Address of property Street 710 St. Paul Street

City Baltimore County State Maryland Zip Code 21202

Name of historic district in which property is located National Register Historic Land District, 1971
Baltimore City Historic District, 1964**2. DESCRIPTION OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:**

(See instructions for map and photograph requirements - use reverse side if necessary)

SEE ATTACHED SHEETS

3. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

(use reverse side if necessary)

SEE ATTACHED SHEETS

Date of construction (if known) c. 1845 Original site Moved Date of alterations (if known) mid 20th cent.**4. NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS OF OWNER:**

Name Sommers and Sommers, c/o Milton Sommers

Street 824 Park Avenue

City Baltimore State Maryland Zip Code 21202

Telephone Number (during day) Area Code (301) 728-1400

I hereby attest that the information I have provided is, to the best of my knowledge, correct, and that I am owner of the property described above.

Signature
Prepared by: Barbara Hoff, Dalsimer, Catzen and Associates, Inc.
14 Light Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Date

For office use only

The structure described above is included within the boundaries of the National Register historic district and contributes does not contribute to the character of the district.The structure appears does not appear to meet National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.6) and will likely will not be nominated to the National Register in accord with the Department of the Interior procedures (36 CFR 60).The structure is located in a district which appears does not appear to meet National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.6). will likely will not be nominated to the National Register in accord with the Department of the Interior procedures (36 CFR 60), and appears does not appear to contribute to the character of said district.

Signature

State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

3-11-82

This property has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Department of the Interior (36 CFR 67) and, if subject to depreciation under section 167 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954,

I hereby certify a historic structure

 does not contribute to the character of the historic district and does not merit certification as a historic structure. Reasons given on the attached sheet

Signature

Keeper of the National Register

Date

HISTORIC PRESERVATION CERTIFICATION APPLICATION PART I

Address of Property: 710 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, MD 21202

Address of Owner: Sopris & Soners, 824 Park Avenue, Baltimore, MD 21202

Telephone: (301) 729-1400

Prepared by: Barbara Hoff, Dalsemer, Catzen and Associates, Inc.

Light Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Telephone: (301) 837-3591

DESCRIPTION OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

710 St. Paul Street exemplifies the simple, elegant mid 19th century rowhouses existing in the Mount Vernon Historic District. Buildings such as it blend with one another to create a significant architectural environment of the district. 710 St. Paul Street is an alienate style attached house (contiguous with a row of houses on the 700 block of St. Paul Street). It is three bays wide and three stories high, built of masonry with a running bond facade, high basement, and hip roof.

On the basement level, in the center and southern bays there is a three by three wood sash window and a door converted from a window, with flat arches. There is a cast iron bell over the window. The door entrance has an iron pipe railing and temporary awning. Marble steps with simple iron handrails lead into the main doorway in the northern bay. This doorway has a marble architrave surround, and a segmental arch. The first floor windows are 10, six over six, double hung, wood sash windows with marble subsills and flat arches. Each header also has a decorative cast iron window box.

The second and third story windows are progressively shorter, and have the same details as those on the first floor. All windows have white aluminum one over one storm windows. At the eaves is a large, decorative wood entablature. The decorated frieze contains a grille. The building. The cornice has bold dentils and modillions, and brackets terminate the entablature on either side. The building has two end chimneys on the south wall.

The north wall of the building is attached to 712 and is not visible. The south wall of the main building, built of five course common bond brick, consists of two bays of windows on the second and third stories. They have the same details as the east facade. There is one window on the first floor and two small openings into the basement. The chimneys are topped with a brick parapet, and the entire wall area between the chimneys (including the windows) is slightly advanced.

The rear of the building has a four story back building with a two story addition behind it. Both are constructed of common bond brick and are two bays wide. The back building is five bays long; its rear addition is three bays long. All windows are six over six double hung wood sash with marble subsills, flat arches, and one over one aluminum storm windows. There is an iron fire escape as well as some sort of iron track or lift extending up the rear bay in the back building. Both rear structures have shed roofs.

The interior still retains its original rowhouse plan of rooms organized in a line parallel to a circulation axis, and the rooms have been converted into apartments with a variety of surface finishes applied during recent years.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION CERTIFICATION APPLICATION - PART I - continued.

Address of Property: 710 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21202

DESCRIPTION OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The vestibule of the building features a floor of stone parquetry. The door to the vestibule has dentils, consoles, and a plain surround. The hallway has an extremely ornate mirror, and chandelier. The interior rooms retain the original architrave surrounds on the openings, paneled wood doors, and baseboards. Some also have wide pine flooring, simple Greek Revival mantels, and panels beneath the windows.

The conversion of this structure into an apartment house is typical of the area which now consists mainly of professional offices and apartments. In general, the building still retains its original character in its materials, scale, plan, proportion, and details. As a result, the building augments the special environment of the Mount Vernon Historic District.

Name/Address of Property: 710 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21202

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Name/Address of Owner: Somers and Somers, 824 Park Avenue

Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Telephone:(301) 728-1100

Prepared by: Barbara Hoff, Delpener, Catzen and Associates, Inc.

14 Light Street, Baltimore, MD 21202

Telephone:(301) 837-3691

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

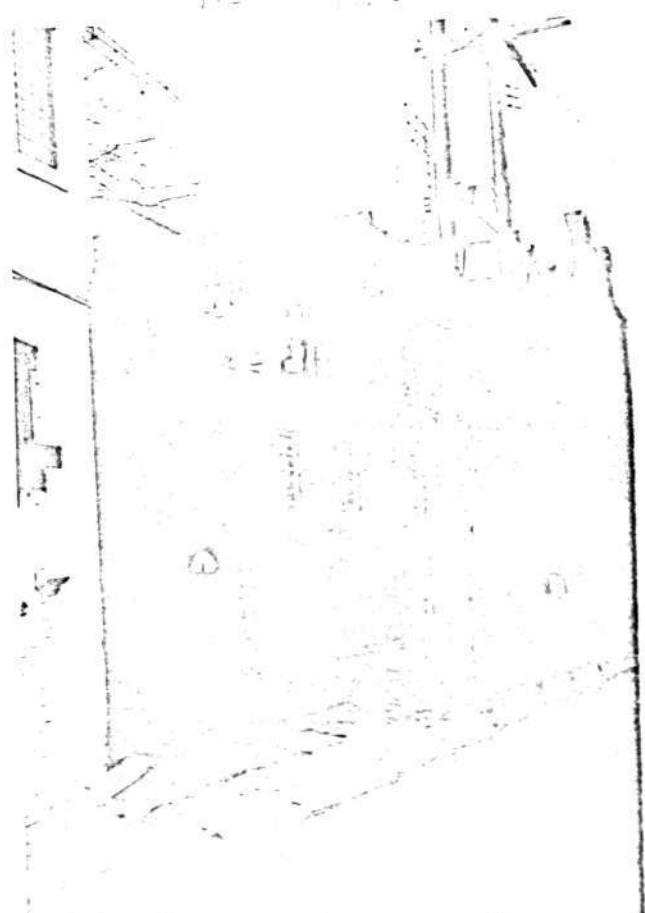
The significance of 710 St. Paul Street lies in its architectural contribution to the environment of the Mount Vernon Historic District.

The Mount Vernon Historic District is both a Baltimore City District and, in part, a National Register Historic Landmark District. Mount Vernon was the first Historic District in Baltimore City, designated in 1964 and expanded five times to the current boundaries, which have been certified by the Department of the Interior for purposes of the Historic Preservation Tax Incentives. The ordinance creating the Mount Vernon Historic District also established the Baltimore City Commission for Historic and Architectural Preservation to oversee all changes within the District and to recommend other areas and buildings in the City for historic designation. The Historic District and the Commission were outgrowths of the Mount Vernon Urban Renewal Plan, one of the City's earliest efforts to incorporate preservation and renovation of existing structures with new development. The current Historic District now encompasses two Urban Renewal Areas: Mount Vernon and Midtown-Belvedere.

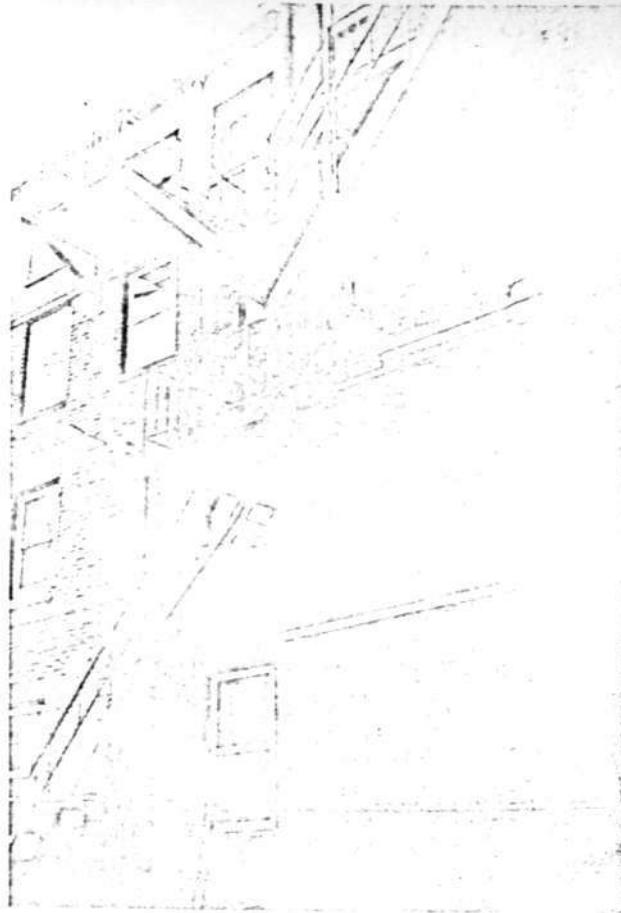
The Mount Vernon Historic District grew from the early 19th century through the early 20th century and retains structures--residential, commercial, and religious--from that time. The area was Baltimore's most fashionable neighborhood and as such includes some of the finest architecture in the City, built for wealthy residents, congregations, and institutions, and designed by architects of local and national renown. The greater portion of the district was once the estate of John Eager Howard, revolutionary war patriot and statesman. His mansion, Belvidere, is located at what is now the 1000 block of North Calvert Street. The centerpiece of the district is the Washington Monument and Mount Vernon Place. The monument is the first formal monument erected to commemorate George Washington and is one of the finest examples of monumental architecture in the country. It was erected from 1815 to 1829 and designed by Robert Mills, one of the first American born and trained architects in the country. The development of the squares known as Mount Vernon Place and Washington Place, dates from the 1830's, when the land was subdivided by Howard's heirs, who then built some of the first houses. Prior to the construction of the monument and the development of the squares, brick working class houses were built on Tyson Street, Read Street and North Howard Street, the earliest dating from 1810. These buildings still exist, some are residences and others have been converted to antique shops. The houses on Hamilton Street date from 1820 and were designed by Robert Cary Long Sr. the architect of the Peale Museum and Davidge Hall.

The area which is now the Historic District continued to develop. Baltimore's prominent and wealthy residents moved north to the rural area because the land around the harbor was rapidly becoming industrialized and because the City was flooded with immigrants, who flocked to Baltimore to work in the newly established industries. Construction continued to take place in the 1880's and 1890's after the Howard estate had been sold. By the early 20th century, Mount Royal Avenue and parts of Howard Street had been developed, completing the construction in the district.

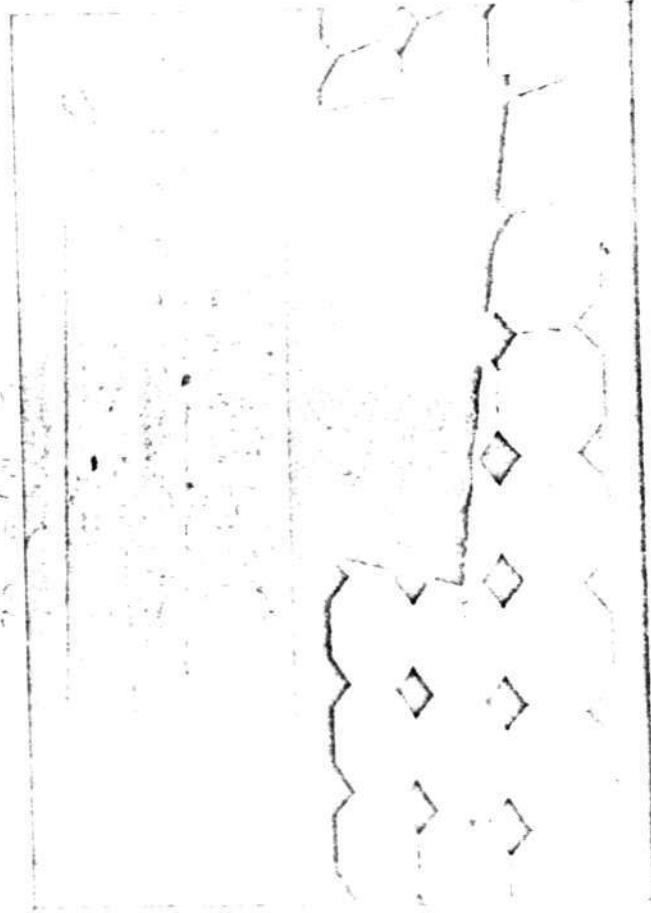
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710 Saint Paul Street
Block 0526, Lot 017
Baltimore City
Baltimore East Quad.

